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VOL. 2

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

NO. 1

## \$125 ORGAN GIVEN AWAY!

PATRONIZE

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We give one chance with every dollar's worth of goods purchased at our store.

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Musical Instruments**

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purchasers. Give us a trial and be  
convinced.

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## NOT A LOVE MATCH.

PRINCESS COLONNA LEAVES  
HER TITLED HUSBAND.

DAUGHTER OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Six Months After Their Wedding the  
Prince Wanted Money for His Gam-  
bling Debts and Has Been Want-  
ing It Constantly Ever Since—  
Tablons Thus Paid  
Out by the Mackays.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Princess Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has applied for a separation from Prince Ferdinand Gallier, Colonna and for the custody of her three children, Andrea, 8; Bianco, 6; and Marco, 4 years of age. The marriage took place in Paris in 1883. Mgr. di Rende, the Papal Nuncio to France, officiated at the religious ceremony, which was one of the social events of that season. Two years before the marriage Prince Colonna met Mrs. Mackay's daughter, then Miss Bryant, in Italy. He followed her to Paris and asked Mrs. Mackay for her hand. She replied: "I don't approve of her marrying a foreigner; moreover, don't be deluded, she is not Mr. Mackay's child, but his stepdaughter. She has no money of her own; therefore she has no dots. She is my daughter by my first husband, but she takes Mr. Mackay's name at his request." The prince persisted, and his uncle, Prince Stigliano Colonna, wrote in his own behalf, saying that money was of no consequence, as it was a love match. Mrs. Mackay eventually gave way. The bride was married without a dot or settlement. Mrs. Mackay allowed her an income of \$175,000 a year beside giving her many valuable presents. The prince and his bride went to Naples. Six months after the marriage the prince began auditing money of his wife. She then discovered that he had a taste for gambling, horse racing and a fast life. She bore his abuse, taunts and vulgarities until October last, when she left him in Paris and took her three children to the Hotel Brighton, where her grandmother, Mrs. Hungerford, was staying. Mrs. Mackay at the same time came on from Scotland to her daughter's aid.

An intimate friend of the family says: "Princess Colonna and Mrs. Mackay have not spoken for years. No one would believe the enormous sums Mr. Mackay has paid for the prince's gambling debts—over 1,000,000 francs in five years apart from the allowance he made his stepdaughter; he also gave her the money with which to furnish their home. All went in gambling. When his wife left their apartment the prince sold all the tapestries and furniture, and even her wedding presents, and is now living on the proceeds. He frequently said to his wife: 'I will take your American independence out of you.' She replied: 'You may if you kill me.'"

Mr. John W. Mackay has written to his daughter: "I am glad you have taken this step. People will talk of course, but you do not live to please other people and need not care what any one says as long as you are happy and free."

In the legal documents which have passed between the lawyers for the princess and those of the prince, not the slightest charge of any kind is made against the princess, whose course meets with general approval and sympathy.

The result is awaited with great anxiety by the family since the French law is most conservative about a father's rights and Prince Colonna's only hope of touching the Mackay money now must come through the children. As he is penniless himself, he will no doubt make a desperate fight. Fashionable society in four great centers is greatly interested in this latest case of domestic infidelity resulting from the foreign marriages which still exercise such an attraction over American girls.

The Prince Colonna ran over to America for the Newport season this summer, but the princess did not accompany him. It is now reported that Mrs. Mackay has not spoken to the prince for years.

The New York Weekly World and Weekly Leader one year for \$1.50

## MONEY STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

WORK OF THE YEAR SUMMARIZED.

Approximate Stock of Gold, Silver and  
Uncovered Paper Money in the Dif-  
ferent Countries of the World,  
and the Production of the  
Precious Metals, An In-  
teresting Document.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Robert E. Pres-  
ton, the director of the mint, has sub-  
mitted to the secretary of the treasury  
the report of the operations of the  
mint and assay office for the fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1893. The follow-  
ing is a synopsis of the report:

The value of the gold deposits, in-  
cluding re-deposits, during the fiscal  
year 1893, at the mints and assays of-  
fices, was \$50,993,993. Of this \$33,286,-  
168 was classified as of domestic pro-  
duction. Foreign gold bullion and  
coin to the value of \$8,544,027; old  
plate, jewelry, etc., to the value of  
\$8,830,276, and worn and uncurrent  
domestic coin of the value of \$806,520  
constituted the original deposits.

The amount of silver deposited ag-  
gregated 73,135,707 standard ounces  
of the coinage value in dollars of \$85,-  
103,367. The classification of the  
silver deposited was as follows:  
Domestic production, coinage value,  
\$73,069,045; foreign bullion and coins,  
coinage value, \$2,901,151; uncurrent  
domestic coin transferred to the mint  
for re-coining, \$7,848,198; old plate,  
jewelry, etc., \$753,479.

The value of the coinage executed at  
the mints during the fiscal year was:  
Gold, \$30,038,140; silver dollars, \$7,343,-  
715; subsidiary silver coins, \$7,217,221;  
minor coins, \$1,086,102; total, \$45,605,-  
178. The number of pieces coined was  
97,380,873.

The value of the gold bars furnished by  
the mints and assay offices for use  
in the industrial arts was \$7,716,227.

The imports of gold during the year  
were \$22,603,380. Of this sum \$6,074,-  
899 was in the form of gold coin. The  
exports of gold during the year were  
\$2,000,000. Domestic coin and bullion, \$102,337,337;  
foreign coin and bullion, \$6,629,298;  
total, \$1,114,971,812.

The imports of silver during the  
year were \$24,239,999. The exports  
were: Domestic silver, \$24,035,494;  
foreign silver, \$17,322,400; total, \$41,-  
357,894.

The amount of silver bullion offered  
for sale to the government during the  
year aggregated 98,467,890 fine ounces.  
The amount purchased was 54,008,023  
fine ounces, costing \$45,513,374. The  
average paid per fine ounce was \$84.13.  
The amount of silver offered from  
July 1 to November 1, 1893, was 19,-  
577,000 fine ounces, and the amount  
purchased 11,918,638 fine ounces, cost-  
ing \$8,715,531.

The total amount of silver bullion  
purchased under the act of July 14,  
1890, to November 1, 1893, was 168,674,-  
622 fine ounces, costing \$155,931,002;  
the average price per fine ounce was  
\$92.524. The coinage value of the total  
amount purchased (in silver dol-  
lars) was \$218,015,431. The total num-  
ber of silver dollars coined under the  
act of July 14, 1890, from August 16,  
1890, to November 1, 1893, was 1,883,-  
285. The seigniorage coinage on the  
same \$6,977,008. The balance of silver  
bullion on hand November 15,  
1893, purchased under the act of July 14,  
1890, was 140,494,825 fine ounces,  
costing \$138,728,290.

Since April 1, 1873, the government  
has been a large purchaser of silver.  
The report of the director of the mint  
shows the total amount bought was  
490,884,899 fine ounces, the cost of  
which was \$459,935,725. The average  
cost per fine ounce was \$1.04. The  
total number of silver dollars coined  
since March 1, 1878, was 419,332,550.

The stock of metallic money in the  
United States July 1, 1893, is esti-  
mated to have been: Gold, \$997,697,883;  
silver, \$615,891,454; making total,  
\$1,613,589,337. The amount of money  
in active circulation, exclusive of the  
amount held by the treasury, is stated  
as \$1,596,761,215.

The report contains a table exhibit-  
ing the approximate stock of gold,  
silver and uncovered paper money in  
the principal countries of the world,  
aggregating: Gold, \$3,901,900,000; sil-  
ver, \$3,931,104,000; uncovered paper  
money, \$2,700,000. The amount of  
gold and silver used in the United  
States in the industrial arts during  
the calendar year 1892 is estimated to  
have been: Gold, \$10,730,498; silver,  
\$9,166,540.

The coinage of the world for the  
calendar year 1892 is estimated to have  
been: Gold, \$167,927,337; silver, \$143,-  
096,238. The production of the  
precious metals in the world during  
the calendar year 1892 is estimated to  
have been: Gold, \$138,861,000; silver,  
\$109,458,800.

A brief review is given of the coin-  
age legislation from 1792 to the pre-  
sent time. He also reviews the  
course of silver since 1848. The causes  
of depreciation, according to the  
direct were the demonetization of  
silver by Germany and the Scandi-  
navian States, the suspension of its  
coinage by the Latin union, the  
Netherlands, Austria, Hungary and  
Russia and the increased production  
of the metal, this last being the most  
potent.

The report of the American dele-  
gates to the Brussels monetary confer-  
ence is presented in full and is  
preceded by a short account of prior  
international monetary conferences.

POWERFUL EXPLOSIVES.

The Internal Machine Sent Capri Sub-  
merged for Eighteen Hours.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—It has been ascer-  
tained that the box sent to Chancellor  
Von Capri contained an exceedingly  
powerful explosive, necessitating its  
being submerged for eighteen hours  
before it was opened. The rubber  
band over the hammer, which was  
burst through the top by the long  
hammer, was broken and the box  
was opened without danger.

## STEVENS VS. BLOUNT.

The Ex-Minister to Hawaii Replies to  
Commissioner Blount's Report.

ALBANY, Maine, Dec. 1.—John L.  
Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, has  
made public his reply to the charges  
against him in Commissioner Blount's  
report. He declared that he felt im-  
pelled by obligation to his country  
and duty to the American colony in the  
Sandwich Islands to answer "the  
astounding misrepresentations and  
untruths of Commissioner Blount's  
report." He attacked Secretary Gresham  
for trying to discredit recent  
agents of the department and held  
that this could not but weaken the  
diplomatic service abroad. This  
he held, was playing into British  
hands and in the direct opposition to  
the efforts of the American govern-  
ment for sixty years. He closed his  
introduction by declaring that he had  
been stimulated to his course by Mr.  
Blaine and had followed out the pol-  
icy of Secretary Marcy in 1849 and  
Secretary Bayard in 1857 in looking after  
the preservation of public order.

Mr. Stevens denominated Mr.  
Blount a neophyte in diplomacy and  
declared that he had been caught in  
the traps and snares adroitly prepared  
for him by the ex-queen's advisers and  
by the British diplomatic agent. He  
held that Mr. Blount had been sent to  
Honolulu to repudiate the acts of the  
former administration at whatever  
cost, and that he had been sent there  
stayed was described as one kept by  
an English lover and King Kalakaua's  
old chamberlain.

Mr. Stevens declared that Mr.  
Blount had coldly repelled intended  
friendly offers and rejected all coun-  
sels and denominated the statement  
that Mr. Blount was refused access to  
the legation records as a shameful  
perversion of facts.

Mr. Stevens characterizes as with-  
out a semblance of truth the language  
that "the two leading members of the  
committee, Messrs. Thurston and  
Smith, growing uneasy as to the  
safety of their persons, went to Mr.  
Stevens to know if he would protect  
them in the event of their arrest by  
the authorities, to which he gave his  
assent."

"Emphatically and categorically  
untrue," are the words Mr. Stevens  
uses in denying Mr. Blount's assertion  
that the ex-minister proposed to let  
the committee safely go, and the best  
answer to this charge being Cap-  
tain Wiltse's orders to his officers and  
men "to remain passive."

## THE INCOME TAX SCHEME.

Corporations, Successions and Lega-  
cies Must Pay the Freight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It has been  
definitely determined the income tax  
system to be reported by the ways  
and means committee will be confined  
to a tax on the net incomes of all cor-  
porations and a tax on successions and  
legacies. Messrs. Bryan, McMillin,  
Whiting and others made a strong  
fight for a plan broad enough to in-  
clude all incomes of individuals in ex-  
cess of \$5,000 per annum, but they  
have been forced to acquiesce in the  
plan of the majority and abandon the  
graduated income tax in favor of one  
applying only to corporations and  
successions.

This is an essential departure from  
the time-honored theory of an income  
tax, as most political economists have  
favored the graduated system, impos-  
ing nothing on incomes of less than  
\$5,000 per annum, two per cent on the  
excess between \$5,000 and \$20,000, five  
per cent on the excess between \$20,000  
and \$50,000 and ten per cent on the  
excess above \$50,000. If a system  
applying to individuals should be  
adopted there is no doubt it would  
have been a graduated plan as this,  
but since it is to apply to corporations  
and successions only, it will be upon  
the net earnings of the corporations  
and the gross amount of the suc-  
cession or legacy. Successions and  
legacies of this connection, of course,  
apply only to personalty and monies.

The Democrats of the committee  
have decided to increase the rates  
on cigarettes and to impose a tax on  
playing cards, both of these points  
are definitely decided, the object on  
the one hand being to tax an article  
which can bear a heavy burden with-  
out any individual feeling the weight of  
it.

The internal revenue tax on whisky  
is still an open question. The com-  
mittee maintains a studious silence  
on this subject, for fear of the manip-  
ulations of speculators on the stock  
exchange.

## SENATOR MARTIN TALKS.

He Denies the Story That the President  
Ignores His Requests.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—"There is not a  
word of truth in the report that  
President Cleveland turned me down  
in the Toledo postmaster's office," said  
John Martin of Kansas at the Great  
Northern yesterday. "The selection  
was practically made last June be-  
fore Mr. Cleveland knew of my  
nomination, and my candidate being  
passed was for entirely different  
reasons. I have not found fault with  
the president, nor is he seeking to  
treat me with disrespect. The pre-  
sident is much misunderstood. All this  
talk of having it in for those who op-  
posed his policy on the Cuban bill is  
sheer nonsense. The Chicago inci-  
dent disproves that. The president  
had no better friends in the senate nor  
more enthusiastic supporters than the  
Chicago delegation in the house and  
yet he appointed two men against their  
wishes. The truth is the president  
has his own ideas of the fitness of  
men and he will pass by his best  
friends' recommendations for a man  
whom he believes will make the bet-  
ter official."

## Massacre in Church.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Private telegrams  
from Koono, Russia, report that a  
force of troops under the governor,  
attacked a Catholic church at Koono,  
which had been ordered closed, and  
killed in the sanctuary, twenty of the  
Catholics with swords besides wound-  
ing over 100.

## Crucified in 31 Weeks.

MILAN, Dec. 1.—Thirteen deaths  
and the injury of over a score of peo-  
ple was the result of a collision here  
Tuesday evening between a freight  
and express train. The freight train  
was struck by the express train, and  
the victims were crushed.

## UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF  
THE NAVY HERBERT.

WE HAVE FORTY-ONE WAR SHIPS.

Stand Seventh in the Ranks of Naval  
Powers—Recommends the Continued  
Building of Vessels—Important  
Chapter on the Naval Policy  
of the Country—Estimates  
for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual  
report of Secretary Hilary A. Her-  
bert is an interesting summary of the  
progress made in naval construction  
since the inauguration of the new  
American steel navy with the result  
of replacing with high powered ships  
and steel ships nearly all the old tim-  
ber ships that made up the navy lists  
at the close of the war. The report  
shows that the total number of ser-  
viceable war vessels in the United  
States navy is forty-one, fifteen of  
which are armored. In addition  
there are sixty-four vessels on the  
list, mostly wooden cruisers, tugs and  
antiquated monitors that are set down  
as unserviceable for war purposes.  
Tables are given showing the naval  
strength of the leading powers, and a  
comparison from them places the  
United States seventh in the rank of  
naval powers.

The delays experienced in building  
ships as a result of the failure of the  
steel companies to furnish the neces-  
sary armor is alluded to. Of 13,000  
tons covered by the two principal  
contracts, only 1,949 tons had been de-  
livered on the first day of March last.  
The great difficulties experienced by  
the armor makers have, however, all  
been overcome and deliveries of  
armor are now being made with sat-  
isfactory rapidity. The armor plate tests  
during the past year have in cases ex-  
ceeded in severity any ever attempted,  
either in this country or abroad.

Probably the most important chapter  
in the report treats of the naval policy  
of the country. He says that our  
navy has not yet come up to the  
standard; that our navy shall be as  
effective when compared with others  
as that which the country possessed  
before the era of modern improve-  
ment, but when our equipments were  
deemed to be, as they certainly are  
not now, amply provided with fortifica-  
tions fully up to the requirements of  
the age. The secretary says we now  
have building only four vessels which  
can properly be denominated first-  
class battle ships. The cruisers and  
gun boats we now have built and are  
building constitute an efficient fleet.  
"They can destroy merchant ships,"  
says the secretary; "they can fight ves-  
sels of their own class, but they can  
not meet armored vessels with any  
reasonable hope of success, and in  
time of war, scattered abroad over the  
high seas as they would be if we sent  
them against an enemy's commerce,  
they would leave our unprotected sea  
coast, with all its cities, absolutely  
without reliance, except upon our  
four first-class and two second class  
battleships, seven coast defense ves-  
sels, and two little torpedo boats."

The secretary says that no one can  
value economy more highly than he  
does, but that safety of the country,  
its honor and its dignity, must rise  
above every other consideration, and  
the program of authorizing the build-  
ing of at least six vessels at each  
session of congress ought not to be  
interrupted now. Therefore, he  
recommends that the construction of  
at least one battleship and six torpedo  
boats be authorized by congress at  
the coming session.

The secretary again calls the atten-  
tion of congress to the alarming state  
of the personnel of the navy. He  
points to the evils which result from  
retarding promotions, so that men  
have passed the line of life without ac-  
quiring knowledge of responsible  
duties or having had the opportunity  
to assume the control of a man-of-war.  
This important branch of the public  
service now suffers from two great  
evils.

First—A large proportion of officers  
of the line of the navy, at a time  
when mind and body ought to be at  
the best, are serving in the lower  
ranks without command and the habit  
is begotten.

Second—No method now exists  
whereby the government can get the  
very flower of its personnel into those  
positions where they can be of good  
service to the country, in consequence  
of which a dull, mechanical, move-  
ment takes the place of healthy pro-  
gression, led by merit and fitness.

He recommends that the number of  
enlisted men and boys in the service  
be increased by 2,000 men, also that  
the enlisted men of the navy may be  
allowed to become citizens of the  
United States without forfeiting their  
continuous service in the navy. The  
report closes with the estimates for  
the next fiscal year which amount to  
\$27,885,914. The estimates for the  
same purpose for the current fiscal  
year amounted to \$24,471,498.

## Detmur Found Guilty.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 1.—The cele-  
brated Detmur murder case, which  
was taken from this city on a change  
of venue to Andrew county, was ter-  
minated yesterday at Savannah, when  
a jury brought in a verdict of murder  
in the second degree. Judge Herndon  
sentenced him to ten years in the  
penitentiary.

## Steamship on Fire During a Voyage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The steamer  
Europe, which arrived this morning  
from London, was on fire during the  
voyage to this port. The fire broke  
out in the forehold amongst a lot of  
chemicals, and was with great diffi-  
culty subdued. The cause was supposed  
to be spontaneous combustion.

## Named in Honor of Halifax.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—The new town-  
site at the gold discoveries near Hart-  
well station, has been named Halifax,  
in honor of the English chamberlain of  
Minister.



THE STORMY SEASON

Has returned and we're prepared to meet it with a new stock of footwear of every grade. Old Hymans will find it hard to kick up such a storm as we are raising in Guthrie with our gains in shoes, rubbers, etc. You are prepared for anything that can happen in the way of weather if you've inspected our stock and purchased the requirements of comfortable coat with mud and slash. The great majority travel in our shoes, they walk with us, so to speak, because everyone wants to enlist in the Dryfoot Brigade, and mercury can't drop lower than our prices.

**Eisenschmidt & Hetsch**  
118 WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE.

## EAGLE DRUG STORE.

109 HARRISON AVENUE.

Everything in the DRUG LINE.

WALL PAPER AT COST.

Prescriptions Filled Day or Night.

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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

## STOVES!

RICHMOND'S

## SECOND HAND STORE.

Is the Place for

Furniture, Queensware and Cutlery!

CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

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WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

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All Goods and Work Warranted.

109 West Harrison Avenue.

**HOTEL ROYAL,**

LEGISLATURE BUILDING,

EAST HARRISON AVENUE.

**MRS. D. E. MORELAND.**

**LOOK HERE!**

**I Am Here to Stay!**

If you are in want of the Celebrated Cincinnati Safe, Fire or Burglar Proof

or Fire and Burglar Proof;

If you are in want of the Celebrated American Helpmate, Singer, Royal New

Home Sewing Machine;

If you are in want of Bicycles and Tricycles, such as the celebrated Imperial

King of Scotland, the Fowler, the Oriol, the Phoenix, the Central, the

Warwick, the Road King, the Telegram, the Telephone, the Courier, the

Traveler, the New Mail and the Road Queen Bicycles, at wholesale and

retail, come and get my prices, at 106 E. Oklahoma Ave., Guthrie, Ok. Ter

**E. H. KNAUSS, Manager.**